# The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868. NUMBER 53.


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Clothing.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL WEAR.

A NICE ASSORTMENT OF Business and Dress Suits OF THE LATEST STYLES, Just Received, AT DeGraff's, CORNER State and Randolph-sts.

Real Estate for Sale

We are offering Lots in Waite & Bowen's Subdivision at Woodlawn at $10 per foot, until Sept. 1, when the price will positively be raised to $15 per foot. Call and get plats. GEO. W. WAITE & SON, 122 LASALLE-ST.

Teas.

A Secret Worth Knowing BY BUYING YOUR TEAS AND COFFEES OF THE Great East India Tea & Coffee Co., 116 SOUTH CLARK-ST. ONLY ONE PROFIT.

Removal.

REMOVAL. I. P. FARNUM, HAND-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 10 Lake-st. EXAMINE HIS STOCK.

Flags, Base Balls, &c.

Flags! Lanterns! and Badges! FOR THE CAMPAIGN. Base Balls! OF ALL KINDS. AT WHOLESALE ONLY. Peugeot's Yankee Notion House, 99 & 101 Lake-st.

Real Estate for Sale.

Splendid Residence ON NORTH LaSALLE-ST. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 DEARBORN-ST.

Desirable Investment.

Stoves, &c.

NEW HEATING STOVES, MANUFACTURED BY TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 242 LAKE AND 257 SOUTH WATER-STS.

Photographic

No Stairs to Climb. AT CARBUTT'S New Photographic Studio.

Flavoring Extracts.

CAUTION!

Blank Books, &c.

BLANK BOOKS, BINDERS' STOCK, Tools and Machinery.

Croquet.

CROQUET. 61 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

Fall Fashions.

Head Dress. FALL PATTERNS. We are now showing, both in Dress and Undress Hats, new and elegant Patterns, including the recent issues of the most celebrated and leading Broadway Hatters. BREWSTER, Hatter, Sherman House.

HATS. FALL STYLES AT STEWART & WIGHTMAN'S, 89 Washington-st., NEAR COR. DEARBORN.

Fall Styles Silk Hats NOW READY AT MACKENZIE'S, 103 MADISON-ST.

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Wanted.

EMPLOYMENT.

No Expense.

Soprano Singer.

General Notices.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

KEY TO PLANCHETTE!

PASTORS OR TRUSTEES

A. E. CURTISS

NOTICE.

Roofing Materials.

TO BUILDERS, AND THOSE WHO INTEND TO BUILD. Have you seen the new SHEATHING AND ROOFING BOARD Manufactured by the ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.? "Would Not Build Without It." WARMER THAN BRICK ONES. No Man Can Afford to Build Without It. ROCK RIVER PAPER COMPANY, 10 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Real Estate.

August 25, All Lots in Childs' Subdivision remaining unsold will be withdrawn from sale after above date. Parties desiring CHOICE BUILDING LOTS should go to Hyde Park and see the property at once. GEO. W. WAITE & SON, 122 LASALLE-ST.

Business Cards.

WHOLESALE GROCERS. J. W. STEARNS & SON, AT THE OLD STAND OF STEARNS, FORSYTH & CO., 77 South Water-st.

GEO. H. FROST, LICENSED CITY SURVEYOR.

Furnishing Goods.

MEN'S Furnishing Goods. FALL STYLES NOW READY. FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, 58 White-st., New York.

Business Chances.

Machine Shop for Sale. RARE OPPORTUNITY.

CARPENTERS, TAKE NOTICE—CARPENTER SHOP.

Rectifying Coal.

Rectifying Coal, EDWARDS & CROSBY, Distillers of Alcohol and Domestic Spirits. 13 & 15 RIVER-ST.

Shirts.

SHIRTS, MADE AT WILSON BROS. WORKMANSHIP UNSURPASSED.

New Publications.

Whittier's Barefoot Boy.

To Rent.

CORNER STORE TO RENT. CITY OF FREEPORT. STORE TO RENT. TO DISTILLERS, BREWERS, &c. FOR RENT OR SALE.

Dentistry.

Dr. Lawrence, Dentist, HAS REMOVED TO 22 WASHINGTON-ST., COR. WABASH-AV.

Writing Paper.

Writing Paper, Card Board, &c.

Educational.

IMMANUEL HALL—PARENTS

Straw Boards.

Straw Boards, Tar Boards, AND COLORED PAPERS.

Lake Transportation.

1868. GOODRICH 1868. Transportation Comp'y. For Racine, Milwaukee and West Shore Ports.

N. T. CO. STEAMER FOR OGDENSBURGH.

HO, FOR MILWAUKEE AND RACINE. Manitowoc or Alpena.

Medical.

CONVALESCENTS. NEURALGIA. PILES. NIGHTMARE.

Baking Powder.

GET THE GENUINE. BISHOPRICK'S INFALLIBLE Baking Powder. R. H. CURNEY & BRO., GENERAL AGENTS, No. 190 South Water-st. TRADE MARKS.

Dissolution Notice.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. DOUBLER & CO.

DISSOLUTION. New York, July 15th, 1868. F. W. DEVOE & CO. ALSTON, DEVOE & CO.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Chromos.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS.

Professional.

ELECTROPATHY.

Mucilage Stands.

Ocean Steamers.

CUNARD LINE.

For Sale.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868.

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

## Republican Appointments.

Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, Governor of Illinois, will address the people on the current political questions, at the following places, during the month of August and September:

[illegible]

General George W. Smith, State Treasurer, will speak with Governor Oglesby from September 21st to the 29th, inclusive.

Major General John A. Logan, candidate for re-election as Congressman at Large, will address the people of Illinois, as follows:

[illegible]

Senator Yates will speak as follows:

[illegible]

JOINT DISCUSSION IN THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Professor J. B. Turner, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Tenth District of this State, and Hon. A. G. Burr, his Democratic competitor, have arranged a series of meetings, at which they will appear before the people to discuss jointly the current political questions. The following times and places have been agreed upon:

[illegible]

The discussion at each place will convene at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

## GRANT AND LEE.

The Copperhead press are still harping on General Grant's last campaign, and particularly upon the losses which they allege the Union army suffered between the fields of the Wilderness and Appomattox. They never allude to the mishaps which General Lee suffered in the same campaign, notwithstanding he incurred the loss of his entire army, and with it the existence of the Southern Confederacy. If General Grant had merely lost Washington City, and the cause for which he was fighting, he would not have been exposed to the denunciations which the Seymour and Blair party are fond of levelling against him. His offence consists, in their eyes, not in the sacrifice of human life which was involved in the campaign, but in the painful termination of the campaign itself. It was the wrong army which was paroled. If an honest vote could have been taken in the New York Convention on the question which of the two circumstances was the more deplorable, which of the two rendered General Grant most acceptable to them—the losses of the Union army or the capture of the rebel army—four-fifths of the delegates would have voted that the latter was by far the more aggravating and intolerable.

We have shown in a previous article from the official field returns that at the beginning of the campaign General Lee had 72,278 men present for duty; that General Grant had 98,119; that, with the exception of the two days' fighting in the Wilderness, Lee fought on the defensive behind entrenchments, while Grant fought on the offensive in the open field. That at the end of the campaign, General Grant had lost 33,939 in killed, wounded, and missing, while Lee had lost his entire force. The superior generalship of Lee consisted in his getting rid of 33,939 more men behind breastworks than Grant did in the open field, and in taking his individual parole not to bear arms against the United States.

It is deeply to be regretted that the rebellion could not have been overthrown with less loss of life on our side. It is still more to be regretted that there was any rebellion to overthrow. But taking the facts as they existed in the spring of 1864, bearing in mind that Lee's army had never up to that time been thoroughly humbled; that it embraced the flower of the Confederate forces; that it was in its own estimation invincible; that it was superbly disciplined and officered; that it was operating upon its own ground; that it fully appreciated its responsibilities, and that its mode of fighting was for the most part defensive—who is bold enough to say that General Grant's losses were too great for the result which he accomplished? There stands the fact that the rebel flag went down and the Confederacy disappeared in its last ditch. Write this upon one line, and then write upon another that the price paid for it was too great! No man can do so without subscribing himself a rebel at heart.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

The address of Mr. Gladstone to his constituents in Southwest Lancashire, on the 5th, may be regarded as the manifesto of the Liberal party of England. It deals briefly with the question of finances, accusing the Tory administration of adding three million pounds a year to the permanent expenditure of the country. On this topic Mr. Gladstone proposes to enlarge at a future time. In this first appeal to his constituents and to the British public, he preferred to turn at once to the question which is of paramount importance at this juncture, the question connected with the state of Ireland. After referring to the fact that Ireland had been, since the commencement of the year 1866, governed by the presence of an armed force and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, he quoted the unlucky phrase employed by the Premier at the Lord Mayor's dinner, that "there was matter for great congratulation in the present state of Ireland," and declared that he could not find words to express his sense of the mental infatuation of any man, much less of the first Minister of the Queen, who could find in the state of Ireland, kept by a strong government at a point but one step from civil war, matter for congratulation. He thought it his duty to look in the face the dark fact of Irish discontent, and he was prepared to say that he did not find the laws and institutions of Ireland such that he could be responsible for sustaining them. Even if there were no great Liberal party, ready to face the Irish question and to meet in full the demands of public justice, he would yet bear his testimony that the welfare, and almost the security, of the empire, would be in peril if there should be no honest attempt to set right the laws and institutions of Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone barely touched, in his further explanation of his Irish policy, upon the land grievance. He believed that it would be possible, with the fullest regard to the rights of property and to all just privileges established by law, to give the Irish cultivator security for the result of his industry, and ample inducement to pursue his career on the soil of Ireland, instead of in a home across the Atlantic. It was to the question of the Irish Church that Mr. Gladstone hastened, and on which he dwelt with more than his accustomed power. This portion of his speech we reprint in full. The Liberal [illegible] takes from the first the ground that an Irish Church which is not for the Irish has no reason for existing. No one denies that there is wrong in the state of things which has existed—wrong which demands prompt remedy. Mr. Disraeli promised a remedy, and when Lord Mayo [illegible] the only remedy so proposed for the Roman Catholic chaplains in "jails and workhouses." In Mr. Gladstone's opinion, no attempt to remove the abuses of the Irish Church could be honest if it did not grapple with that Church itself. The institution and its abuses so depended upon each other, that either the whole must stay or the whole go. If this involved alliance with the Catholics, it was alliance for the purposes of civil justice, as honorable as it was necessary.

The position of Mr. Gladstone is strengthened by almost every new phase of the contest. Before the Commission on the Reform of the Irish Church reported, it was possible to say that great things would be done by it to relieve the Irish people. The much talked of report was made, and it only recommended dispensing with four Bishops!

## A PUBLIC SCANDAL.

Any unnecessary expenditure of public money is an abuse of power, and if practised for the mere purpose of enabling some person to pocket the money at the cost of the public it amounts to a fraud. The condition of the Treasury and of the nation demands that those officers charged with the administration of the national finances should not only keep their own hands clean, but should not for any cause permit the public business to be used for purposes of private gain. There is good reason to believe that the affairs of the Treasury Department are not administered with an eye single to the public good, and that the Secretary tolerates, if, indeed, he is not a party to it, the most expensive system of private speculations and profit at the expense of the public. We find in the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *Ledger* the following statements:

"WASHINGTON, August 10.—The despatch from this city, published in a leading New York paper of the 8th inst., stating that the Civil Appropriation bill, approved July 20, contained a provision prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from paying commissions to outside brokers for the conversion of bonds, conveys an erroneous impression. [illegible]

"If there are no other available means from which the Secretary of the Treasury can pay commissions for handing one class of securities over their counters and taking back another, I apprehend the government will sustain no serious loss. The amount of commissions thus paid have never been stated in any of the public journals. They are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Commissions paid to outside brokers for the conversion of gold into greenbacks, from March 3, 1861, to March 18, 1868 | $ 311,650.00 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible]

"It was proven in debate [illegible] February, by Messrs. Kelley, Randall and Logan, that the brokers' profits on the conversion of [illegible]

We have every reason to believe that the statements in this letter fall below, rather than exceed, the real facts. The secret trade of bonds is forever going on; the conversion of securities in one form or another is always going on, and the sale and purchase of bonds and gold on government account is as regular as the meetings of the stock board. All these transactions are made by one firm. The soundest and most experienced banking firms in the United States have laid this matter before Secretary McCulloch, and have offered to make these sales, conversions and purchases without charge to the government; but they have never been able to get from the Secretary any notice of their offers.

To carry on this fraud—for whatever takes public money and gives it to private persons unnecessarily is a fraud—an extensive ring is required. It must include a Secretary of the Treasury who does not know how public business is transacted, or, knowing, is a consenting party, with or without a share of the profits. It must include a few Congressional champions of the Secretary, a sufficient number of the pet brokers, to keep the whole tribe silent; all these, in addition to the active operators in the business, find no difficulty in sharing the commissions and in participating in the other profits incident to the handling and holding of national securities, even if they do reach a half million of dollars per week.

There should go up from all parts of the country an earnest demand that this whole business of paying commissions for handling government bonds be stopped. It is a shame and a scandal which cannot be tolerated. No man's character is sufficiently high to bear the reproach which such transactions are bringing upon the National Treasury.

We see with regret that the temperance extremists of Maine and Massachusetts are growing more and more fanatical in their demands and purposes. Nothing will satisfy them but violent prohibitory legislation, and they are bent on making this policy an issue in general politics. Public opinion in both States has required and obtained a relaxation of the legislation which was for a time supposed to be conducive to the repression of intemperance. In Massachusetts, where the average of intelligence and virtue is high, the experiment of prohibition, enforced by special constables, failed completely, in the judgment of a great majority of the people, and the laws establishing it were swept from the statute book. In Maine the penalty of imprisonment for the first offence under the liquor law was repealed last winter, and what remains of the statute is openly and successfully defied. This opposition of the public to extreme legal restriction, attended naturally by extreme demonstrations on the part of the liquor drinkers and sellers, excites the prohibitionists to a high pitch of cold water fury. In the city of Portland, where the liquor law is prostrate, and the Falmouth, a splendid new hotel, maintains an open bar, several hundred disciples of total abstinence have pledged themselves not to vote in September for candidates to the Legislature who are in favor of the prohibitory law and a State police to enforce it. The Massachusetts State Prohibitory Committee have issued an address to the Republicans of the State, demanding the recognition of prohibition as a leading issue in the State campaign. This, in the face of the overwhelming defeat of prohibition last fall, after as thorough a discussion of the subject as was ever made, is a piece of gratuitous folly, and it will be treated as such by the Republicans of Massachusetts.

The arrival of Mr. Jefferson Davis at Liverpool brought out a few rebel sympathizers, such as Mr. James Spence, who acted as volunteer advocate for the Confederacy while that institution was trying to keep its head above water. Few, however, of those who wished success to the rebellion, are prepared now to welcome the defeated revolutionist. His glory has departed; his blunders and crimes remain. The Liverpool *Post* justly reminds the English public that "no man during the last half century occasioned so much misery to the civilized world;" that he caused the death of a million of men, and commercial disturbance and financial suffering throughout the world; and that for all this he can plead no excuse to a generation governed and thoughtless calculations led him into a terrible mistake. The four millions of the United States, whom Mr. Davis made an outcast, can visit upon him a heavier curse than that he may wander from land to land, exiled from the recollection that the whole generation of murderers and robbers on the earth have wrought less injury and spilled less blood than he.

The trip of Queen Victoria to Switzerland, it is reported, is undertaken under the advice and superintendence of her physicians, as a means of relief from the symptoms of mental malady which have recently returned. It is well known that Her Majesty has previously suffered from attacks which threatened her sanity, similar to those with which her ancestors have been more or less afflicted. It is hardly probable that agitation in view of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, as is asserted, has had any special deleterious effect upon the Queen's mind. It is less difficult to believe that the perilous condition of her health occasioned those sudden departures from the vicinity of Parliament, at a time when the presence of the sovereign might at any moment be of great importance, which have been commented on with so much severity.

## Political.

The complete returns of the Kentucky election held on the 3d inst., give Stevenson, rebel Democrat, 115,884 votes; Baker, Republican, [illegible]. Rebel majority [illegible].

A vote was taken on the Northwestern Railroad, just before the train reached Clinton, Iowa, from the west, with the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| GENTLEMEN. | |
| Grant and Colfax | 50 |
| Seymour and Blair | 29 |
| LADIES. | |
| Grant and Colfax | 30 |
| Seymour and Blair | 19 |
| Total—Grant and Colfax | [illegible] |
| Total—Seymour and Blair | [illegible] |

A vote was taken in one of the cars on the Rock Island train from Chicago on Wednesday morning, and resulted as follows: For Grant, 39; for Seymour, 8. Two gentlemen of Corry, Pa., who were in the car, stated that votes had been taken on all the trains on their route, and that Grant, in every instance, got a two-third vote, and in some cases four-fifths.

VALLANDIGHAM.

"Every opinion uttered by me, every sentiment expressed by me, from April, 1861, to the close of the civil war commands my assent and approval to-day."—*Speech at Fort Wayne, September 5th.*

"If it (the war) is an attempt to maintain the Constitution and restore the Union, I will make a full, open, explicit confession that I was wrong—utterly, totally wrong, and will retire to private life the residue of my days."—*Speech at Dayton, April 1, 1863.*

The rebel papers of Nashville are trying to prove that Bierfield, who was murdered by the Ku-Klux Klan, at Franklin, Tenn., was killed, not because he was a Union man, but because he incited some freedmen to murder a young man named Bell, in retaliation for the lynching of one of their race. In its desperation to excuse the frightful crime, the Nashville *Dispatch* tries to argue from the Old Testament that Bierfield, who was an Israelite, was justly punishable with death, according to the Mosaic law.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says Vallandigham announces that he is going to ignore the dead issues and make the fight for a seat in Congress on tariff and taxation. Doubtless he would be very glad to do so. It is his misfortune that the dead issues will not ignore him. He will go about over the Third District crying in vain: "Who will deliver me from the body of this death?" Mr. Vallandigham is quite right, however, in supposing that some of the things for which he used to contend are dead issues. The declaration that the war for the Union is a failure has become a dead issue. The declaration that the South would succeed, and that the day which witnessed the final separation of the South, that self-same day decrees the eternal divorce of the East and the West, is a dead issue. Hostility to emancipation is a dead issue. Opposition to the soldiers is a dead issue. But when these issues went under, Vallandigham went under with them.

There seems to be a regularly organized Ku-Klux gang in New York, composed of Seymour's old "friends." They made an organized attack on the French Republican Club, at the Jersey City ferry, foot of Canal street, and injured some, but soon found the French too much for them. This French club, we learn from the New York papers, is a strong organization, and will do a good work in the campaign. Its President, Mr. E. de Thouars, is an active young man and an excellent speaker. The German clubs throughout the city and State are working nobly, and will give a rousing vote to Grant and Colfax. Accessions to these clubs are very large daily. Several Irish clubs have also been formed in the city and State.

After 239 ballots, the Republican Convention for the XXIVth New York District has nominated the Hon. George W. Cowles, present Judge of Wayne County, for Congress. Judge Cowles will succeed the Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, one of the ablest and most useful members of the present Congress. Had Mr. Pomeroy received a renomination he would probably have succeeded Mr. Colfax as Speaker of the House. In 1866 the District gave 4,735 Republican majority. It is composed of the counties of Cayuga, Seneca and Wayne. Mr. Pomeroy, who is from Cayuga, had already served three terms in Congress. The [illegible] doctrine of rotation in office to his case.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* has good authority for saying that the Hon. John Hall, who was President of the West Virginia Constitutional Convention in 1862, and a delegate to the New York Democratic National Convention in July last, has experienced a pretty thorough conversion since his attendance upon the New York affair. The violent demonstrations of Frank Blair, Wade Hampton, Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs, the butcher Forrest, the pirate Semmes, and other leaders of the Democracy, have convinced Mr. Hall that he is in bad company. He has not yet made public declaration that he will support Grant and Colfax, but it is understood that he will soon do so.

In the summer of 1866, Frank P. Blair, now Democratic candidate for Vice President, made a speech in St. Louis, in response to a serenade by a Fenian procession. The Boston *Traveller* has dished up a full report of the speech, which was as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I am with you heart and soul, and [illegible] Fenians. (Cheers.) [illegible] And I say that I hope to see the same flourish and prosper, and shall bless the day when Ireland is governed by Irishmen. [illegible] I will take as long as I can do all I can to assist you. I will place myself, if needs be, at your head, march with you to Staten Island, oversee your manœuvres, and stand on the most elevated bluff of the coast, and as you raise the green on high over the Stars and Stripes, while your steamers under full headway are turning their prows to the East, I will say good bye, God bless you, and may you be successful in your undertaking. May you lift the British lion out of his boots, and wrest from his grasp the emerald gem of the sea; but whether or not you shall succeed in this endeavor, may you each and all remain in Ireland or elsewhere, and never again set foot upon these shores! You are wanted there, and we can get along without you!"

Here Frank was choked off, and hooted from the stage.

Norman J. Colman, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, in a recent number of his paper, *The Rural World*, says of Prof. J. B. Turner, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Tenth Illinois District: "*He should be elected*; he is a man of the people and will labor diligently for the sons of toil if sent to the national legislature."

A correspondent writes us from Watseka, Iroquois County, that O'Brien, the Copperhead candidate for Congress, made a speech in that town on the 15th inst. Not more than five hundred people were present, and the whole thing was a spiritless affair. The only effort of O'Brien's speech was to stiffen the backs of the Republicans. General Logan will speak at Watseka on the 11th of September. The Republicans promise one thousand majority for Grant and Colfax, in Iroquois.

MT. VERNON, Jefferson County, Ill., August 15, 1868.—Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune: To-day has witnessed a grand uprising of the loyal people of Jefferson and adjoining counties. About two solid acres of people, sitting and standing, listened with rapt attention to the greatest speech ever made by our noble standard-bearer, General John M. Palmer.

Democrats admit that 10,000 people were present. One of them is reported to have said that "he never saw so many handsome women at one time before in his life." The procession, which comprised not more than half the people, was fifty-five minutes passing a given point, and all the time moving with steady tramp. Thousands of Democrats were present. Good order and great enthusiasm prevailed. One marked feature of the meeting was that about twenty-five preachers, "all for Grant," were present. Not less than 500 star-spangled banners were on the ground. Mr. Rickey, of Chicago, sang a few stirring, patriotic songs—the audience joining in the chorus. At the close of General Palmer's speech a magnificent picnic dinner was served, after which Generals Kitchell and Martin spoke. General Martin got off some very fine hits. He held the closest attention of all who could hear. He declared that he was "just naturally going to beat Sam Marshall for Congress," and that "so much victuals and so many people he had never seen together in Egypt before." The Democrats and Republicans are alike astonished at the greatness and enthusiasm of the meeting. Republicans are encouraged and strengthened; and, from the good order and attention given by Democrats, we have reason to hope that in November the good results of this really great meeting will be apparent to all. [illegible] committees for the prompt and efficient manner in which they discharged their arduous duties.

## Miscellaneous.

Pennsylvania has been almost depleted of trout by reckless sportsmen.

An Alumni Hall, costing $45,000, has been erected at Providence for the Friends' School.

The Brooklyn Atlantics have had a match of base ball with the Haymakers, of Lansingburg, and went home $15,000 poorer than they came.

A Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia lately had a fifty-dollar fee for baptising a man.

The Sultan has just allowed Englishmen to hold landed property in Turkey.

Some girls lately escaped from Blackwell's Island in a tub.

The first two performances of Wagner's Meistersinger yielded 7,000 florins.

A Pennsylvanian has invented a centrifugal steam engine which does away with the cylinder entirely.

The Japanese are beginning to emigrate to the Sandwich Islands.

A Paris fashion letter advises us that "an attempt is being made to restore the high tortoise-shell comb of our grand mothers."

A prophet has arisen in Australia. The dwellers on the north side of the equator are threatened with destruction next year, which they may avoid by emigrating to Australia.

There are 12,000 Frenchmen in New York city.

The shoe business of Lynn never was better than now.

The rate of taxation in Providence is $15 per $1,000.

Jewesses are abundant at Saratoga.

# FRANCE.

## The French Loan and Its Uses.

## Prussian Blunders and Austrian Shrewdness.

## Italy and the Prussian Note.

## Visit of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis to America.

## Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, August 7, 1868.

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.

The subscription of the celebrated loan, to be used in arming the country, which has hung for six months above the greedy mouths of the speculators of all grades, was at last begun yesterday. It is for four hundred and twenty-five million francs, *plus* twenty-one million three hundred thousand to defray the necessary expenses. It bears three per cent interest, and is issued at sixty-nine francs and a quarter, with interest due on the 1st of July last. Subscriptions are made publicly, from the 6th to the 13th of August, at the various government treasuries, at the office of the Mayor of Paris, and elsewhere. There is no doubt, not only that the loan will be easily made, but that twice, thrice and perhaps ten times the amount called for will be subscribed. Yet the speculators complain of the slight profit, that they are likely to make, and of the lack of facilities afforded by the Treasury, which receives the advances of money made only through its own agents.

ITS APPLICATION.

Of this loan one hundred and thirteen thousand francs are to be used in the purchase of guns, as follows: Twelve hundred thousand chassepots and three hundred and fifty thousand altered muskets, making a total of one million five hundred and fifty thousand. The repairs and improvements of fortifications will consume thirty-two millions of francs; the artillery, two and a half millions, and muskets and cannon for the navy, twenty six millions. The remainder, that is to say more than half, will be used in the deficiencies of preceding years, and paying the expenses of raising the money, all which does not keep the Ministers from declaring, with the impudence characteristic of such officials, that the finances are in a more flourishing condition than ever, that this loan is made only to change the implements of war, and that the Imperial Government, far from burdening France, enriches it.

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE EMPIRE.

But though the Ministers try to obscure the truth, yet it shows itself sooner or later, flashing forth like lightning in a dark sky. The loan is one of these flashes, which illumines with a sinister light the financial situation of France, brought about by the Imperial Government. The situation is not desperate, as the Pessimists and the bitter opponents of the present regime say. Far from it. But the situation is serious, and its dangers, it seems to me, can be avoided only by determination, perfect order, and constant economy—all of which, except the second, are almost incompatible with the Imperial rule.

When will this determination and economy come? When the country manifestly wishes it, since it holds its destiny in its hands, through universal suffrage, but freely used. Whatever may be said, then, when France wishes it, these things will be done. But it does not seem to wish them yet, if one can judge by the result of the election of a Deputy, and of some General Councillors, in which the government has had the advantage. It is plain that the masses are still for the Empire and for its system of lavish despotism. But will they be for any length of time? I doubt it if the government keeps on in these dangerous ways. It is with bodies of men as with masses of snow on the mountains. As long as ice, scattered rocks, or a hillside sustains the snow, it remains motionless, adhering to the ground which holds it. But little by little, under the action of time and the sun, the ice melts, a rock detaches itself, all gives way, and the avalanche carries with it the entire mass. Every day some rock loosens itself from the imperial mountain, and the binding ice melts in the sun of liberty. There are noises and tremblings which penetrate the entire mass. All belonging to sciences, *lettres*, the fine arts and the liberal professions has separated or is separating itself more and more from the government, and indeed from any absolute government. The great majority of the nobility and clergy, all the higher and the greater part of the lower *bourgeoisie*, are hostile to it. Through indifference, interest, or fear of the unknown, they keep quiet or do not act. But if there were to appear in France men skilful enough to dispel this fear, and show a stable republic in the future, the avalanche would not be long in coming. Whether it would be gradual or sudden, no one can tell. But it is almost inevitable since it is the natural result of overstrained powers, and since it must play a part in the current of events, and in the certain but unhappily slow arrival of liberty, truth, and the material and moral amelioration of humanity.

RIOTS, DUELS AND LAWSUITS.

Apart from this, nothing of any consequence has happened in France. There have been a few unimportant riots, caused by the intermeddling of the police, in the Department of the Gard, at Nismes and at Alais, at the time the elections were held there.

The riflemen of the Vosges, who form a sort of French volunteer vanguard against the enemies across the Rhine, were reviewed at Plombieres by the Emperor, which is thought to show on his part not a very firm belief in the eternal peace of the world.

A hot duel, which ended without any one's being killed, has taken place between one of the editors of the paper called *La Liberté*, M. Odysse Barrot, and the famous Jecker, the hero of the Mexican bonds.

The Pereiras and their associates, the too celebrated managers of the Credit Mobilier, have been held civilly liable by the Court of appeals, which reaffirms the decision of the lower court, for their unfortunate management. It is reported that this may cost them, and four or five of their friends, about thirty millions, which they are fully able to pay, even out of what they got very lawfully made out of the Credit Mobilier.

M. Grévy, a Republican lawyer and an old representative in the National Assembly, has been made President of the Society of Lawyers.

VICTORIA IN FRANCE.

The Queen of England went through Paris yesterday on her way to Switzerland. We must believe that the famous *entente cordiale* between the French and English sovereigns is not strong, for the Queen stopped here only a few hours, and the Empress unaccompanied by her husband paid her a visit at the English Embassador's. On the other hand, Victoria will spend the rest of the month in the company of the Orleans family, nearly every member being at Geneva. The return of the Orleanists to France is one of the possibilities of the future, in case the empire gives way. England is wise, and foresees the future.

PRUSSIAN HOPES AND BLUNDERS.

Nothing is going wrong in Prussia, Austria or any part of Germany, but neither is anything being settled. There was talk of a friendly understanding between the two governments, but each one denies it, as if it was a crime, and shows anything but a friendly spirit towards its neighbor.

The King of Prussia seems to want to take at once the title of Emperor of Germany. The government writers show as well as they can in quasi-official pamphlets, and almost in the papers which are the acknowledged organs of the Prussian government, the necessity of this title. Naturally, this is not calculated to please the Emperor of Austria. But certainly, Prussia is not shrewd. It is not on good terms with France, and has at this moment stopped further work on a Franco-Prussian road between Sarreguemines and Saarbruck, on account of a fortified *tete de pont*, built by France, facing this road. This is not likely to soften the relations with France, which is on close terms with Russia, and the two governments are rivalling each other in harshness concerning passports and the passage of emigrants, as if the two despotisms envied each other's rigorous measures. Prussia was also exchanging a loving kiss with Italy, when suddenly an Italian General, La Marmora, who commanded the Piedmontese troops in the Crimean war, revealed a Prussian note, written before their common campaign in 1866, which was insolent towards Italy, and displayed toward Austria the same feelings that a rat might experience for a cheese; that is to say, the keenest desire to eat up that empire in detail, but entirely. Instead of frankly avowing this note by the necessities of war, or impudently denying it by a bold lie, after the manner of ancient and modern Rome, or, better still, of preventing this untimely bomb from bursting, Prussia simply disavowed not only it, but almost its then Ambassador, M. Von Usedom, who has not even come to the aid of his government. Certainly this is not skilful. Now to succeed in the long run, especially in state craft, skilfulness is needed above all else.

AUSTRIAN MANAGEMENT.

It does not seem as if this was wanting, or had ever been wanting, to the Austrian government, which is now manœuvring with certain skill between her various nationalities, Hungarians, Croats, Poles, Tchecks and Germans, and which [illegible] France and Prussia. It has satisfied the [illegible] and the Croats, the strongest elements and the necessary supports of the Empire. It weighs heavily on the Tchecks, whose Russian sympathies offer it few guarantees. It unites and protects, or dismisses and abandons, the Poles, as its Russian or French interests may require. It has liberty to exercise itself from the anti-Prussian sympathies of the Federal Germans, and when it has made the Germans pay all it wished them to, it tolerates the clergy that flood of talk which may end in an imitation of Russia, and which stops the osteries of the Papacy. M. Von Beust, the Bismark of Austria, juggles with all these things as a Chinese juggler does with balls. However, let him be on his guard. Prussia, France, Russia, and the Pope, are either not interested in crushing Austria, or cannot do it. But in Germany, still more than in France, republican ideas are gaining ground, and this meeting of the riflemen has brought to Vienna a motto which may be the device of the republican era of Europe—if old Europe has life enough to support one—"By liberty to truth; by truth to light." The germ of social order, government and religion lies in this motto and European humanity, deeply troubled in its religious and political ideas, will end, I hope, by understanding that the best way of getting out of its troublous condition is by applying this device.

QUIET IN SPAIN.

There seems to be continued quiet in Spain. But a sleep must be very deep to be true after such tumults. Prince, Count de Neuis, who uses the newspapers admirably, is continually announced as at Lisbon, London, Paris, Bordeaux, in the Pyrenees, &c., like a fox who wishes to throw the hounds off the scent. This does not hinder the government [illegible]

condition of the [illegible] that it is about to reappear [illegible] at Rome.

[illegible]

As to Florence, in the world of politics, the La Marmora matter, of which I have already spoken, threatens to assume the proportions of an armed conflict. Cialdini has conquered at Custozza, has taken up the gauntlet thrown down by La Marmora, and has declared the Prussian note a grand military idea. His friends assert that if Italy was not beaten, it was because, through its various Ministers, it yielded to the pressure of France, which did not want Austria crushed, and so on.

AMERICAN VISIT OF THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE.

The great fires in the Russian forest, which threatened to burn up everything, have been generally stopped by some battalions of the Russian army, working with great decision and much courage and skill. The Emperor and Empress are at the [illegible] in Prussia, like good citizens who go to enjoy a holiday with a neighbor. The Grand Duke Alexis has left Constantinople and Athens, and will, it is said, extend his travels to the United States. There is, perhaps, a general desire in America, to see a close Russian alliance. But fire and water cannot form a lasting union. The old and natural friends of the France of Lafayette, of the Hungary of Kossuth, of the Poland of Kosciusko, of the Italy of Garibaldi and of all who have fought for liberty, can never become, no matter what their momentary thoughts may be, the allies of oriental despotism, the coadjutors of the descendants of Catherine and her Cossack-Tartar-Tzars, united into an empire against liberty. This does not keep the Russians from being often very excellent people, whom we as well as you would evidently receive with [illegible] welcome which [illegible] and France willingly extend to their friends and to their [illegible]. [illegible] may dispute or fight even occasionally, but nothing hinders them, before or after the quarrel, from shaking hands, amusing themselves together as gaily as possible, that too often dull thing, called life. No one should be a bear, always growling and eating. So, a good voyage and kind welcome to the Grand Duke of Russia, if he visits our American friends. This is the wish of

EMILE CARREY.

## Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto.

Mr. Gladstone, on the 5th of August, addressed his constituents in Southwest Lancashire, the full telegraphic report of which occupies nearly a page of the *Times*. On the Irish question Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows:

The Irish question has many branches; I will not mention all of them. The two principal questions that will arise for the consideration of the coming Parliament are, the one connected with the tenure of land, the other that which is connected with the religious institutions of the country. As respects the tenure of land, that question is in the rear, while the other occupies the front. The land question is one which comes home to every Irish cultivator. We are seriously desirous to give to the Irish cultivator the security for the effort and the result of his industry which he does not adequately enjoy. I hope we may enable the Irishman to pursue his career in the land of his birth, instead of looking for a home across the Atlantic—a home where he may be glad to have the power of resorting to, but which we can never desire he should be driven to either by the compulsion of law or the want of just and rational provision for his security; and, gentlemen, I must add, it is my firm conviction that this may be done with the fullest regard to the rights of property, in which and in the enjoyment of which, not property alone, but the entire community have a vital interest; and without any abrogation of those civil claims which the different classes of the community may make to be protected in the enjoyment of the privileges which they hold under the sanction of the law. With these few general words I pass to the other question, on which I know that your minds are much awakened and alive—I mean the question of the religious institutions of Ireland. I will read you a few words from the writings of a very distinguished and eminent man, the present Lord Lytton. His words are: "We talk of Irish bulls, but the words 'Irish Church' are the greatest bulls in the language. It is called the Irish Church because it is a church not for the Irish." [Laughter and cheers.] I cannot deny that proposition of Lord Lytton's; I wish I could. A member of the Church of England myself, I should be very glad indeed if my Irish fellow countrymen were disposed to take the same view of matters with me, but then I must do, as I cannot conscientiously admit, that I must negative, to the extent of the claims of the members of the Church of England or of any other religious body, whether we have paid the same regard to the rights of the people. [illegible] under 700,000 profess to be of the communion which is now the established religion of the country, and that nearly 5,000,000 of whom 4,500,000 are Roman Catholics, and some 500,000 are Presbyterians—are dissenters from that religion. I won't detain you with any abstract argument on such a state of things. There are some cases in which it is better to dispense with abstract argument, and I can't propose with it here except that the Irish Church, being such as it is, such as Lord Lytton described it to be, not the Church of the Irish people, it happens to be admitted on all hands that it cannot possibly continue as it is, and further, that it is neither I nor you, and it is needless for you, to argue the question whether it ought to continue as it is. If we were about to argue that question, I think it would not be difficult to give good reasons why that should not be. But why should I occupy with you those reasons which all parties are agreed that the Irish Church cannot rest as it is? Pray fix that in your minds, in reference not only to this discussion but with reference to the coming discussion of the choice of members to represent you in Parliament. The Irish Church cannot rest as it is, and the only question is to determine is how and in what manner should we endeavor to deal with it. To that point I will address you myself. My attention lately has been a good deal directed to reading addresses of those who are candidates in different sections of the country for the suffrage of the people with the view to the coming Parliament, and I have read, perhaps, even with a peculiar interest the addresses of my opponents. [Laughter.] I hope that is no insult to my friends. Upon reading [illegible] of a character altogether negative, frequently one written, and I almost fancy I can see the distinguished writer of the addresses, whoever he may be, with a flourish of his hand, saying: "I am strongly opposed to Mr. Gladstone's motion for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church." [Laughter and cheers.] So far so good; but we want something more than that. We want to know, not merely what they object to, but what they mean to do. [Cheers.] You will hardly be persuaded that it is their business to have a policy for the country. It is the business, not of the opposition, but of the government, to tell you how the country is to be governed, and it is our business to challenge their plans. At present the whole matter is undecided. There may be in the government some who have no plan for the management of Ireland, and they content themselves with criticising our plans—[cheers]—and their candidates appear to have received from headquarters an instruction, which I have not seen, but which I imagine may be something like this: "Be very cautious as to what opinions or intentions you profess, but whatever you do oppose Mr. Gladstone's resolutions." [Cheers and laughter.] Well, gentlemen, I find these instructions—[illegible] insufficient; and, if I may so say, there is a watery character in the addresses of a large number of gentlemen who come forward in opposition to our policy; but at any rate, when they are [illegible] I think they use expressions which may [illegible] "We are ready to reform the Irish Church—we are ready to remove the abuses of the Irish Church." I hope that I am a reformer, but I am very much tempted, as regards the Irish Church, if you will not misunderstand me to say, "No, I am not a reformer; I am an anti-reformer." "Remove the abuses of the Irish Church." Well, but if you come to examine the case of the Irish church, you would find that you cannot take away some of [illegible] abuses unless you take away the [illegible]. I am perfectly convinced of this; that when you take away all the abuses of the Irish Church [illegible] very little left. [illegible] If you take them away there will be nothing left. I am so perfectly convinced on that part of the case that I will not dwell upon it longer. You must rely upon it that these schemes for the reform of the Irish Church are like the razors carried by a certain fair, with respect to which the man who had them said they were not made to shave but to sell. [Laughter.] The plans of Irish Church reform is made to sell, gentlemen. [Cheers.] It is meant to be sold to you, if you will buy it. If you will give the moderate price of your political support. I'm so candidly sorry that in this part of the world, among other parts of England, who will sell you plans of Irish Church reform as many as you please. But they are not destined to be the matter of practical legislation. We have tried this already. We tried it in the year 1835. We then cut off ten Bishops and pitched them out of the carriage to the wolves, just as sometimes happens in Russia, when a carriage going over the plains has a number of horses is pursued by hundreds of wolves, one horse is cut off, and then another, in the hope of allowing the inmates of the carriage to escape. [Laughter.] That is what we did with the Bishops in 1833; and for a time the wolves fed on those ten Bishops—[laughter]—but they are now in full cry again, and it is said that the commission that has been sitting is going to recommend a repetition of the very same experiment—not, however, on so liberal a scale; but what they are going to recommend, is that we shall throw overboard four Bishops, in the hope that the wolves will be satisfied for a short time in devouring their carcases. [Cheers and laughter.] I am not for throwing over the Bishops at all. I would allow every religious communion to have as many Bishops as they please, and as their reasonable necessities require, of which they must be the best judges. But I do not exaggerate when I say that the day for changes of that kind has gone, and I will give you my proof. You have but two plans ready to judge between, and you must take the option. You will either have to take the grand opening of the Irish Church Establishment, as we propose, or else you must build up some other bestowing. And with respect to those who tell me they are afraid for the interest of Protestantism, I will not only beg them to observe the addresses of those who are most frightened, and that it came [illegible] of this year. We had the government in office who declared its intention to propose an Irish policy, and what was it? It was to maintain the Irish Established Church, but not to maintain it in its entirety. It was intended that other religions should be kept up by the resources of the State. We know that the intention and desire of the government was to establish this system. Mr. Disraeli protests against the destructive opinions of those who sought to remove the present Irish Establishment, he said. "Don't suppose that I ought to consider as they are." [illegible] throw over four Bishops to the wolves [illegible] his words were entirely [illegible]

[illegible] condition of the unendowed clergy of Ireland; that is to say, the clergy of the Presbyterians, a [illegible] clergy of the Roman Catholics, who [illegible] And Liberal men have had the [illegible] done in the past. I think there was [illegible] by Irish Catholic, that is [illegible] bring down [illegible] actual state of things in Ireland. It is true that the government said [illegible] of the words which they used when Lord Mayo [illegible] objection to establish [illegible] by [illegible] Take [illegible] proposed for the Roman Catholics in Ireland [illegible] what is it? [illegible] which significantly intended the leaders of the government to [illegible] a Roman Catholic University [illegible] condemn the government [illegible] the plan because it is a plan that had another times the countenance of many of the great statesmen of the country. I condemn it because it is not a plan that can be accepted by the people of Great Britain, while the other hand it is repudiated by the Roman Catholics of Ireland. They, as I understand them, are unanimous and earnestly demand religious equality, but they entirely disclaim a share in the [illegible] their religious [illegible] would be allowed to [illegible] expense of taxation levied on your pockets [illegible] religious equality which they demand is that which is to be had by removing what exists, and not raising the Roman Catholics and other establishments to be endowed with them. As I have told you the government propose a more recent period and explanation to which I have referred. It is only fair to explain to them [illegible] as it is now explained. Their First Minister declared that there was to be no great change in the status of the unendowed clergy, and the Irish Secretary said there would be [illegible] to establish religious equality by [illegible] and yet by raising and not by leveling. This explanation was given on the very same time this was being used the Irish Secretary said that [illegible] this meaning was, that more liberal arrangements should be made for Roman Catholic Chaplains in jails and workhouses. [Laughter.] If the whole substance of what was [illegible] within jails and workhouses there would be [illegible] explanation. [Cheers and laughter.] But it is no explanation at all of the proper sense of the word. It is a covert denial and retraction of the policy which had once been intelligibly proposed, but which was deserted and renounced as soon as the prosecution of it was found likely to be inconvenient. [Cheers.] When you recollect the condition of the country as to the means by which government is carried on, I think you will be justified in the main propositions which I have laid down, viz., that the Irish Church cannot continue as it is; and, secondly, that the plans of church reform in Ireland are merely visionary and idle, and that the real choice is between the plan of creating a multitude of establishments or endowments and the plan of removing the establishment which exists on the other. [Cheers.] The plan is this: Will the Church in Ireland cease to exist as an establishment, and that no other established church should be created to take its place? [Loud cheers.] It is idle to shirk the issue, and those who are very tender on the subject of Protestantism will do well to recollect that we have among us a tolerable number of Protestants [illegible] Nonconformists in this country. [Cheers.] It is made a reproach to us that we are acting in concert with the Roman Catholics of Ireland. Why should that be a reproach to us? Our alliance is not for religious purposes peculiar to us and to them; it is for purposes of civil justice. [Loud cheers.] I must tell you in this country, with respect to the votes and support of the Roman Catholic party, that when this support was required by the party opposed to us, they did not make any very nice faces on receiving it, but said there was a great deal that was good about the Roman Catholics; and [illegible] they were their natural allies, and tables seem now to be sadly turned. The Roman Catholics seem now to have taken it in their heads that it is not immaterial for them to desire religious equality in Ireland, and now it is to be a reproach to us if the Roman Catholics are enlisted in our ranks. [Cheers.] My answer to this is, that we are combined, irrespective of religious persuasions, for the purpose of recognizing and acknowledging, for the purpose of achieving and working out, a design which is founded on the principles of natural and civil justice, as all Christians, nay, all men, are bound to acknowledge.

## Arrival of the Queen at the French Capital—Her Reception.

From Galignani's Messenger, August 7.

The Queen of England yesterday morning, on arriving in Paris by the Western Railway from Cherbourg, was, as usual, in mourning, wearing a black satin dress with a pardessus of similar material, falling to the knees, and a black tulle bonnet. Her Majesty seemed in excellent health, but was said to be greatly fatigued by the journey; the Princess Louise, attired in a dress of light gray dress with a white and rose bonnet, Princess Beatrice, in pale with light hair, and the Princess Louise, who is [illegible] and fair, wore a dark coat and light gray trowsers, and bore a paletot on his arm. Prince Leopold, suit for his age [illegible] The whole line of carriages then moved forward to the British Embassy in the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré. The Queen remained all day quietly in her own apartments, but the two young Princesses and the Prince went out and visited various parts of Paris. About 5 o'clock the Empress, looking charming, arrived at the Palace of the Elysée, and after a short delay, proceeded to the British Embassy to visit Queen Victoria. Her Majesty, the Queen, descended the stairs of the Embassy to meet the Empress of the French, and the two sovereigns kissed each other most affectionately. Her Imperial Majesty was also greeting the Princesses in a similar manner. The visit lasted about half an hour in friendly converse. The Empress afterwards returned to the Elysée, where the general expectation was that Queen Victoria would return the visit; but it appears that Her Majesty was not sufficiently rested to make such a return. Her Imperial Majesty remained at the Elysée until five, when she took her departure for Fontainebleau. The Queen, after partaking about five o'clock of some refreshment, and a short period devoted to rest, started at a little before seven, accompanied by several of the staff of the embassy now in Paris, and when on her Majesty's passage to one of the drawing rooms, was noticed to be upright, and this without much visible effort. Her Majesty wore plain clothes, the visit being strictly private. She started at [illegible] Princes Louise, the Marchioness of Ely, and Lady Loose; in a second carriage were the Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold and Mr. Duckworth, his tutor. Other carriages followed conveying the suite. At the Eastern Railway station the royal party arrived at a quarter to eight, and the journey towards Switzerland. The hour was about 7:30 when the train which conveyed the Queen of England took its departure.

## The Last French Duel.

Paris Correspondence of the New York Times.

In an article of the 27th of July last, published in the *Liberté*, Odysse Barrot, commenting on the discussion in the Legislative Body on the Mexican claims, used the following language in reference to the banker Jecker, whom he figured so prominently in the history of the Mexican war:

"It is indeed true," wrote M. Barrot, "that a chivalrous Prince founded an Empire at the other side of the ocean only to satisfy the rapacity of a Swiss usurer. Maximilian still holds Mexico, as bank notes; it is not only but the civil [illegible] banker Gobseck received his twelve millions."

On this followed the correspondence subjoined, which I translate from the *Liberté* of last evening:

PARIS, July 31, 1868.

SIR: I have seen the *Liberté* of the 27th inst., an article entitled *L'Expédition*, signed by you. There is insult in that article and direct menace to me, although I have not given you the least motive for it, I demand that you shall apologize at once through the same channel, or, in the contrary case that you shall give me satisfaction in arms.

I have named as my witnesses MM. A. de Montrose and A. Salar, who will hand you this note, and will settle the preliminaries with the seconds that you may name.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

J. B. JECKER.
No. 31 Rue de l'Echiquier.

M. Odysse Barrot.

To this M. Barrot sent the following splendid reply:

PARIS, July 31, 1868.

SIR: On principle I ought not to accept your challenge, because in appreciating the *role* which you have played in the sad Mexican drama, I have only exercised my right as a journalist to report facts publicly recorded, which as a journalist the tribune of the Legislative body and in all the independent organs of the European press.

As, however, you venture to summon me to the field, I accept your challenge, happy to risk my life against the foreigner who has been the primary cause of the disaster of my country, and of the death of so many of our unfortunate and heroic French soldiers. I salute you.

ODYSSE BARROT.

I have named as my witnesses, my friends, MM. Ulric de Fonvielle and Leon Cahun, instructing them to accept the conditions of the combat, such as you understand them.

Immediately after the reception of this letter, the parties set out for Brussels, and the meeting took place on the 1st, in the Bois de la Combe, at six in the afternoon. The duel was conducted pretty much after the American fashion.

The parties had been placed at thirty-five paces from each other, with the option of advancing ten paces. Mr. Jecker also advanced a step and presented his pistol. M. Barrot uncovered himself for several minutes. The same proceedings were repeated. M. Barrot remained standing as before. One of M. Jecker's witnesses now exclaimed in a tone of impatience:

"Why does not M. Barrot advance?"

"Excuse me," interrupted M. de Fonvielle, "M. Barrot is observing the condition of the combat. Let your principal fire. Our friend means to receive the first shot."

And on a movement made by one of the witnesses of M. Jecker, he added:

"Let us fall back on the first condition of the meeting—twenty-five paces and three claps of the hand."

After a delay of a few minutes these fresh conditions were accepted. At the second signal Mr. Jecker fired and his ball struck Mr. Barrot in the stomach, but being diverted from its course by one of the buttons of his waistcoat, it passed into one of its pockets and was found in the lining.

It is to this lucky chance that Mr. Barrot probably owed his life. As it was, he received a severe contusion in the region of the liver, and had not strength enough left to return the fire. The duel lasted about a quarter of an hour. All present bore testimony to the admirable coolness and self-possession of M. Barrot. He deserved all the more credit for his calmness, for he went out to meet almost certain death, M. Jecker being one of the first shots in France.

## MINNESOTA.

## Crops—Business—Politics.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WINNEBAGO CITY, Minn., August 15.

Faribault County was visited with a heavy rainstorm last week, the first for a long time. The farmers had mostly finished cutting their wheat, and a good deal is already in stack. The crop was the best we have ever had in Minnesota. Corn is doing first rate, and if we do not have an early frost, will be a good crop.

Business is improving a little and the good for a large fall trade.

A vote was taken on an excursion train from Fairmount to this place, with the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Grant and Colfax | 98 |
| For Seymour and Blair | 3 |

## Alleged Enormous Frauds on the Government.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, August 21.

Suspicions have long been entertained in the Post Office Department, in Washington, that extensive frauds were being practiced upon the government in the supply of Post-office printed blanks, wrapping paper, twine, &c. About six months since, Postmaster General Randall placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Fred. Carlyle, of Detroit, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, with directions to investigate the suspected frauds thoroughly. As the result of his investigations, and upon his presentation of the facts, the grand jury of the Eastern District of Michigan recently found a bill of indictment against Mr. Calvin E. S. Thomas, Mr. James H. Johnson and Mr. Andrew F. Lee, of this city, and some other parties to defraud the United States Government, the parties named having been members of the [illegible] firms who have been, for several years, supplying the Post Office Department with printed blanks, wrapping paper, twine, &c. The last named parties are charged by the government in inspecting the quantity and quality of the articles supplied under the contracts. The alleged frauds amount to over a quarter of a million of dollars, and, it is asserted, have been going on for a long series of years.

The parties named were arrested in this city on Tuesday of last week, and brought before United States Commissioner Gorham, and were released on bail—in the sum of $10,000 each—to appear before the United States Circuit Court at a criminal term in November next, at Detroit. Messrs. George A. Prince and William Fiske signed the bail bonds of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Johnson, and Messrs. William Fiske and Benjamin H. Williams are on that of Mr. Lee. We understand, also, that the government has initiated legal proceedings in a civil court against the parties for the recovery of the money alleged to have been wrongfully taken from the government.

# POWELL'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

## Camping Out in the Wilderness.

## Life Among the Mountains.

## A Sunday Service.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GREAT BEAR RIVER, Col., July 24, 1868.

Tarrying but a night at Denver, we crossed the plains, a distance of twelve miles, and pitched our tents at the foot of the mountains, at the mouth of the Great Bear Canon. Here we actually commenced camp life, as, up to this point, we had tarried but a night. There we remained nearly a week, to make more complete preparations in outfitting animals and provisions, and also to more perfectly examine this mountain region.

Our camps are on the bank of the Great Bear River, so called because this region was formerly a favorite resort for the bear. It is a cool and madly rushing stream, coming from the mountains, and its waters are deliciously cool and refreshing, in comparison with the alkaline water we have hitherto been compelled to drink. The canon through which it runs is a narrow defile, abrupt, and with such sudden turns that for space, the road which borders upon it seems every moment to come to a sudden termination. There are huge masses of dark red, white, and purple rock, that topple on either side, and seem ready to fall upon us. On the sides of the canon, but little timber is to be seen, but a profusion of wild gooseberries and currants, and a bush resembling the broom. The bed of the brook is crowded with young cottonwoods and box elders, which are festooned with wild grape vines, and in the shade of which new varieties of wild flowers grow luxuriantly. The wild hop vine is found in abundance, stretching its arms over rocks and trees. And many of our party, to their grief, attest the presence of the poison ivy.

The camp of your correspondent is beautiful for situation; at a little remove from the musical waters of the river, separated by a fringe of cotton wood, a well trodden path leading to the water's edge, and beneath a spacious tent, which is partially surrounded by shady box elders, whose branches are united and interwoven by grape-vines, whose graceful bower serves as a piazza to our mountain home. Messrs. Gookins and Shirlaw and Mrs. Hamilton, artists, from Chicago, who are spending a summer vacation in the mountains, is studying their scenery and catching their inspiration, came into our tent, after its completion, and pronounced it a most charming spot. Mr. Gookins kindly gave us a fine sketch of our camp, which we have hung over its entrance, naming our home, "Historian's Retreat."

Here we have all the absolute conveniences of civilized and city life, with none of their cares and discomforts. We have the [illegible] of [illegible] and longing for seclusion and rest, we have reached, in this sequestered retreat, the realization of our hopes and dreams. Here we can roll in the grass, wander among the woods and dales, hunt and fish, drink from the sparkling stream, sing and halloo as loud as we please, without disturbing any one outside of our party. How preferable such a resort for rest and recreation than the fashionable watering-places, such as Newport and Saratoga. The Indians may watch us from some of the surrounding crags and covet our cattle or plan a nightly escapade upon our stock, and yet we reck them not, for here we feel the conscious security that comes of self-reliance and the promise of the Father. Up to this time we have trembled with insecurity, in view of the Indian, and more to be feared white man; but this wild and roving mountain life has induced fearlessness, and inspired the conviction that we can successfully cope with five times our number of the savage denizens of the mountains. How true the promise, "according to your day so shall your strength be."

Not unlike my tent is that of the rest of our party, each striving to realize as much home life as possible. We are distributed into messes of four or five persons, each mess constituting a little family, and each individual doing in turn his share of the work. We rise in the morning at a seasonable hour, prepare the morning meal all together our work, water and carefully picket our animals, arrange our toilet, and then engage in the business of our respective departments. Our geologists and label specimens of peculiar rock, our ornithologists shoot and prepare birds, our entomologists secure and pickle insects, our hunters seek game for meat and skins for the zoologists to stuff, and your correspondent spends his hours in reading and writing, or accompanying other members of the party upon their expeditions. Our dinner is light and irregular, as the party are mostly away on duty. We have an early supper, take care of our animals for the night, spend the twilight hours in visiting each other's tents, comparing notes for the day, or telling "yarns" around our cheerful camp-fires. At an early hour we retire, thanking the Giver for daily protection and bread, supplicating nightly covert and rest, dreaming of loved ones far away and delightfully enjoying the season of "nature's sweet restorer." Thus pass our toilsome days and restful nights, each bringing its own joy, and as yet, but little sorrow mixed there with. One of our number was compelled to return before reaching Denver, having been taken sick with intermittent fever, and a second lies ill with the mountain fever, but is convalescent. In general health we are all improving, and our hardy looks, bronzed complexions and full beards, would make us hardly recognizable by our friends.

Camp life in the mountains is full of incidents. We had often heard of mountain storms, and had come, we supposed, fully prepared for them; but they have a bad most careful preparation. Bierstadt has given on canvas, in his "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," a faint ideal of one of these scenes; but they must be seen and experienced to be fully realized. The rainy season here usually commences the last of June, and continues from four to six weeks, and the rains are of daily occurrence. For the rest of the year no rain falls. The snow begins to fall early in September, and continues until the last of May. The snow falls periodically, but the rain daily. The rain comes without a sign of its advent. Even when it comes it does not rain, but pours. At one moment the skies are cloudless and promise a fair day; the next moment the heavens are frowningly black, and for an hour the rain descends as water from a shower-bath, accompanied by hail as large as dwift as bullets, causing our animals to quail before its terrible pain, drenching us as wet as drowned rats, and forcing us to the nearest refuge, swelling the mountain streams into rushing torrents, and flooding the plains below. The mountaineer soon becomes, from necessity, an amphibious animal.

In this region Sundays are no better than other days, and the broad church rules. This is not confined to the red man, who knows no religious distinction of days, but here, save in centres of Christian civilization, all men work Sunday as weekday. Stages run, "mule whackers" drive their teams, trappers hunt, mines are dug, stores are open, stamp mills crush, and travellers journey. But our party, true to the custom of Christendom, kept a note of passing time, and religiously observed the Sabbath. With the dawn of holy time we gave ourselves an unwonted ablution and tidiness, erected a preaching tent, notified the camps and neighboring ranches of the intended service, rang a large cow-bell, seated ourselves upon the grass around the speaker's stand, and commenced a regular Protestant service. We had each of us a soldier's hymn book and a Bible, and we all participated in the devotions. We sang for the first time "in the spirit and with the understanding," those familiar hymns "I'm a Pilgrim and I'm a Stranger," "Sweet Home," &c., and our rendering of them was more hearty than harmonious. We had no long and formal prayers nor cold and polished essays, but a brief common-sense talk upon the adaptation of the Gospel to present needs, and an earnest supplication for blessings upon us and our dear ones far away. Some that day, for the first time, listened to a Sabbath service. No denominational distinctions marred our gathering, and we all felt no blessed the Sabbath and the service which we had so little esteemed. Though less formal and precise than our service at home, yet we believe it was as acceptable to Him who seeks to be worshipped in spirit and in truth, and more prophetic of that millennial Sabbath when there shall be no Protestant nor Catholic, Jew nor Gentile; as

"Names and sects and parties shall fall,
And Jesus Christ shall be all in all."

Travel liberalizes the most liberal, broadens man's views, and renders more catholic his sympathies. Narrowness and bigotry come of ignorance and inexperience.

HISTORICUS.

A FRENCH FENIAN.—A Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "You have received by telegraph, before this reaches you, an account of Queen Victoria's flying visit to Paris. She only remained one day here, arriving shortly after seven in the morning, and leaving about the same time in the evening. *Galignani*, the editors of which have access to the English Embassy, gives a full description of Her Majesty's reception, and of her interview with the Empress. Neither in that journal, nor in any of the other Paris papers, however, do I find any account of a circumstance which occurred during the Queen's brief sojourn here, and which is sufficiently curious, I think, to merit notice. About 10 o'clock a well-dressed individual evidently laboring under great excitement, stepped out from the crowd assembled on the sidewalk in front of the Embassy, and cried out in energetic tones and with clenched fist raised toward the gate: '*A bas les Anglais! Vive l'Irlande, Vive les Feniens.*' He was immediately pounced upon by the police, of whom there was a large force stationed at intervals in the Faubourg, and carried off to the nearest station. The man was evidently not an Irishman from his accent, and being French, the natural supposition is that he is out of his mind, for even a member of M. Felix Pyat's revolutionary committee would not be tempted to give way to his feelings in the midst of such [illegible]

# COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.

## Tenth Annual Report to the Board of Trade.

## Receipts and Shipments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, &c., with Prices.

## Comparisons for a Series of Years.

## Direct Trade with Europe—Vessels in Port.

The tenth annual statement of the trade and commerce of Chicago, for the year ending March 31, 1868, was handed to us yesterday by the Secretary of the Board of Trade, John F. Beaty, Esq. The report is rather tardy in making its appearance, being nearly five months after the expiration of the year; but we believe that what has been lost in time has been gained in accuracy. The figures have been carefully compiled and revised, and the statements made as nearly correct as was possible from the data at command.

The following is an abstract of the report, showing the yearly movement of the leading articles of commerce. In the comparative statements we give the movement on flour, corn, hogs, lumber, coal and wood for several years previous to those noted in the report.

FINANCIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Indebtedness April 1, 1867 | $ 1,059.30 |
| Received during the year | 100,201.22 |
| In hands of Treasurer March 31, 1868 | [illegible] |

MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of the board for the past year was 1,224, an increase of 89 over the year previous. The yearly assessment has been changed from $15 to $10.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

There have been very few complaints in regard to inspection, the most serious coming from shippers to New York; and no claims have been made except from consignees after the property had reached its destination. Your Directors have carefully investigated such claims, and almost unanimously decided against them; and, to guard against such cases hereafter, they ordered the Chief Inspector to have the following clause printed in the certificate of inspection: "No claims for damage, arising from wrong inspection of grain, will be entertained by the board, unless made before the vessel or car on which it is loaded leaves this port, and the matter is fully investigated by the Chief Inspector or by the Grain Inspection Committee."

We would earnestly recommend that no further alteration be made in the rules of inspection of wheat.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

We feel the country is to be congratulated upon the prospect of the immediate organization of the National Board of Trade, for we believe that its general commercial benefits are not to be over estimated. The perfecting of the organization has been left with the Boston Board of Trade, which is sufficient assurance that in all its parts it will be thorough and complete. We would recommend that this Board of Trade arrange for the appointment of the number of representatives it may be entitled to in said National Board of Trade.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

There has been inspected into store Winter Wheat: No. 1, 316 cars; No. 2, 43 cars; No. 3, 34 cars; Rejected, 17 cars. Spring Wheat: No. 1, 5,363 cars; No. 2, 21,187 cars; No. 3, 3,516 cars; Rejected, 1,181 cars. Corn: No. 1, 6,619 cars; No. 2, 31,625 cars; New, 1,036 cars; Rejected, 6,809 cars. Oats: No. 1, 7,034 cars; No. 2, 9,737 cars; Rejected, 446 cars. Rye: No. 1, 1,125 cars; No. 2, 1,074 cars; Rejected, 100 cars. Barley: No. 1, 12 cars; No. 2, 238 cars; Rejected, 1,331 cars, making the total number of cars of Grain inspected into store, 110,519 cars.

[illegible]

RULES FOR INSPECTION.

The rules for inspection of Flour, Grain and Lumber have not been changed during the year, except in Wheat.

ELEVATORS.

The increase in the yearly shipments of grain has naturally led to an increase in the capacity of elevators. [illegible] total capacity of 10,680,000 bushels.

FLOUR.

The movement in Flour during the past year shows a slight falling off, as compared with that of the year previous. [illegible]

[illegible]

WHEAT.

The receipts of Wheat for the fiscal year, ending March 31, 1868, were 13,483,281 bushels, against 14,595,687 bushels for the year previous, an increase of over 1,300,000 bushels. [illegible]

CORN.

The movement in Corn during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1868, shows a startling decrease [illegible]

[illegible]

HOGS AND PROVISIONS. [illegible]

BEEF CATTLE AND BEEF PRODUCT.

The movement in Beef Cattle for the year ending March 31 shows a decrease, as compared with the previous year. [illegible]

SHEEP.

The receipts of Sheep for the year were 291,140; the shipments were 63,284.

BUTTER.

[illegible]

THE LUMBER TRADE.

[illegible]

RYE.

[illegible]

BARLEY.

The high prices realized for Barley during the winter of 1866-7 caused an increased breadth to be sown in the spring of 1867. The crop was, however, varied. In the East it was comparatively a failure; while in the West it was very satisfactory, both in yield and quality. The clear, dry weather, during the fall of last year, enabled the farmers in the West to harvest their Barley, free from stains, must or mildew. The deliveries during the past winter were much brighter than for many seasons previous. [illegible]

HIGHWINES.

[illegible]

SALT.

[illegible]

HIDES.

[illegible]

WOOD AND COAL.

[illegible]

LEAD.

[illegible]

WOOL.

[illegible]

VESSELS.

[illegible]

## DETROIT.

## Closing Day's Proceedings in the State Temperance Convention—African Methodist Conference—Surveyors and Civil Engineers' Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., August 15.

The Temperance Convention closed its session this morning and adjourned to meet again at the call of the State Central Committee.

[illegible]

The African Methodist Conference [illegible]

[illegible]

## Marine Disaster.

ROWLAND, August 15.—[illegible]

## Wife Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—[illegible]


Campaign Document.

CIRCULATE THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE CAMPAIGN Documents!

TO ENSURE THE ELECTION OF GRANT, COLFAX, PALMER, AND THE STATE TICKET,

PUBLIC SPEECHES must be scattered broadcast over the land; the truths of Republicanism must be impressed upon the minds of the public masses, documents must be distributed, and in every possible way the people must be aroused to exertion and to duty. The most comprehensive, effective and convincing document that can be distributed IS THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE FURNISHED AT 25 Cents per Copy For the Campaign, CLOSING NOVEMBER 11, With Full and Complete Returns of the Election.

When the people understand what Horatio Seymour and Frank Blair go to sale, together with the spirit of modern Democracy, as exhibited in the speeches of Hampton, Hill, Toombs, Cobb, and others advocating the Rebellious Cause, they cannot and will not vote for them. Therefore let the people be EDUCATED by reading

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Document! PUBLISHED.

From the day that the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, throughout the rebellion and to the present time, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has battled in the front rank with those who were fighting for the unity and integrity of the Republic, and for a lasting peace based on equal rights; and it intends to fight it out on that line. Republicans, if you want your neighbors to vote for GRANT and COLFAX, for PALMER and the STATE TICKET, send them copies of THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE. When they once become imbued with the elevated principles of the Republican party, they will vote for the ticket at every subsequent election.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE, in addition to its own discussions of the issues of the campaign, will contain reports of public meetings held in all parts of the country, and especially of those occurring in the Northwest, together with important speeches and documents.

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Sketches of Grant and Colfax, including the Correspondence between Grant and Sherman on the nomination of the former for Lieutenant General by the President.

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Speech of E. A. Storrs, Esq., at Laporte, Ind., May 29.

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Speeches of Wade Hampton, Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb and B. H. Hill.

PRICE (postage prepaid):

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|---|---|
| 50 Copies | $ 1.25 |
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Constitution, for GRANT CLUBS, with name of Club printed on cover,—$1.00 for first 100; $2.00 for each succeeding 100.

ADDRESS TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.


## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 14.

Local money affairs show but little change [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 14.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

Campaign Documents.

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| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | $ 1.25 |
| [illegible] | 2.50 |
| [illegible] | 6.00 |
| [illegible] | 10.00 |
| [illegible] | 12.00 |
| [illegible] upwards | $12.50 per 1000 |

Committees, for GRANT CLUBS, with name of Club printed on cover, ... for 100; $3.00 for each succeeding 100.

ADDRESS TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

## DETROIT.

Closing Day's Proceedings in the State Temperance Convention—Methodist Conference—Surveyors' and Civil Engineers' Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., August 21.

[illegible]

Marine Disaster.

[illegible]

Wife Murder.

[illegible]

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 21.

Local money affairs show but little change since yesterday. [illegible]

Exchange between banks was sold at from ... per $1,000 off to-day, and at the close was tolerably firm at the latter figure. To customers at the counter bankers are selling New York funds at par, and taking Eastern bills about as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| New York bankers' checks | [illegible] |
| New York ... drafts | [illegible] |
| Boston ... drafts | [illegible] |
| Boston demand drafts | [illegible] |
| Buffalo and Oswego grain bills | [illegible] |
| Buffalo and Oswego grain bills with New York Exchange | [illegible] |
| Montreal demand drafts with New York Exchange | [illegible] |

Governments were weak again to-day, showing, as compared with yesterday's prices, the following changes [illegible]

The trade in Governments here continues very light. There are very few purchasers for investment now, and dealers are shipping all they buy to New York.

The following were dealers' rates for buying and selling in this market to-day:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The buying rate for Gold here to-day was 144½ in the fore part of the day, and down to 143 at the close. The buying rate for Silver was 138.

The following telegraphic quotations show the range of Gold in New York to-day:

[illegible]

The closing rate for Gold in New York for each of the past fifteen days shows how steadily and rapidly it has declined:

[illegible]

There is but very little doubt now that the cause of the decline—which has gone beyond the expectations of all who know the causes of its advance—is the heavy shipments of Bonds, which furnished a supply of Foreign Exchange without the shipment of specie. It has been predicted for a month or so past by the principal bankers and financiers of the seaboard cities that owing to the political agitations of the approaching Presidential campaign, we could expect Europe to take but few more of our Bonds than the $700,000,000 which were supposed to be held there, and in view of this it was anticipated that the balance which was known to be making against us in our foreign trade, would have to be paid by still greater shipments of specie. In anticipation of this, the gold premium advanced. But the confidence of Europe in the United States securities has not seemed so easily shaken. Large shipments of bonds are still being made, and the check to the export of Gold has allowed the balance of coin in the Treasury to increase, and, though the majority of the New York papers at first asserted that the decline was only a "bear" movement for the purpose of buying Gold at a low price in anticipation of a great rise, Gold has gone down the sliding scale as shown above.

The closing rates for Governments in New York, as compared with the last three days, were as below:

| | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The following were the opening and closing quotations in New York to-day, as compared with yesterday, for the stocks mentioned below:

[illegible]

Below are given the quotations at the boards specified for Railway and miscellaneous Stocks in New York to-day:

[illegible]

New York Money and Stock Market.

[illegible]

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is a list of warrantee deeds conveying property within the city limits filed for record on Friday, August 21st:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 21.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but a dull set of markets all round, prices being lower in every department, opening easier and declining slowly to the close, with only one or two exceptions. [illegible]

[illegible]

LATER.

The leading Grain markets in the afternoon ruled dull. No. 2 Spring Wheat sold at $1.69, seller August, and Corn closed weak at ... cash. Oats were in limited demand at ... seller this month. In the evening there was nothing done.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 21.

The following are the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Shingles and Lath for the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 21, 1868.

The following shows the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on the basis of regular receipts in store, unless otherwise stated.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Cambridge Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... August 21.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Marine Items.

[illegible]

DISASTERS.

[illegible]

General Notices.

CAUTION.

[illegible]

IMPORTING AND JOBBING DRUG BUSINESS

[illegible]

C. VON HESSE, ... N. Y.

Medical Cards.

Important Medical Notice.

DR. JAMES, 91 and 93 Randolph-st. ... [illegible]

OFFICE AND PARLORS, 91 & 93 RANDOLPH-ST.

[illegible]

Dr. Bonnen.

[illegible]

Your Destiny.

[illegible]

The Nuptial Altar.

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

Purify Your Blood.

[illegible]

Thread.

Trade Mark for the United States.

J. & P. COATS

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS

Sole Agents in New York,

For J. & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland.

Clothing Manufacturers and purchasers of SPOOL COTTON for use on Sewing Machines, demanding the best and strongest

SIX-CORD,

Will find J. & P. COATS' Nos. 50, 60 and 70, Expressly Adapted to their Wants.

Banking.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.

Capital Five Millions of Dollars,

GOLD!

D. O. MILLS, President,

WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

LEES & WALLER, Agents, NEW YORK.

Will transact a general Banking and Exchange Business at SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK. Receive Deposits and make Collections in CALIFORNIA, NEVADA and on the PACIFIC COAST.

MINING STOCKS and all CALIFORNIA SECURITIES purchased and sold on Commission. Money Transferred by Telegraph or by Checks. California Coupons cashed or collected.

Will draw Bills of Exchange on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, against shipments of Bullion.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., American Bankers, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all parts of Europe, &c. Also, Commercial Credits.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells street.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL (LATE CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN), THE CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.

[illegible]

Medical.

# HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparation!

H

"Highly Concentrated"

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

# BUCHU,

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

For Diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

E

This Medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is taken by

Men, Women and Children.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms:

[illegible]

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

THE RECORDS of the INSANE ASYLUMS,

And the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The constitution once affected with

Organic Weakness,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

INVARIABLY DOES.

A Trial will Convince the Most Skeptical.

L

In all Affections peculiar to Females, arising from whatever cause, or in the decline or change of life,

THE EXTRACT BUCHU

Is unequalled by any other remedy.

No Family Should be Without It.

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Cure These Diseases,

In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It removes obstructions, prevents and cures Strictures, allays Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expels all poisonous, diseased, and worn-out matter.

B

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all Affections and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicine.

O

"PHYSICIANS" PLEASE NOTICE

make no "secret" of "ingredients."

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries selected with great care.

PREPARED IN VACUO.

BY H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole Manufacturer of

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATION.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say that his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this ... day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBERD, Alderman, Ninth-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

D

Price, $1.25 per Bottle, or Six for $6.50.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Address letters to

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 Broadway, New York.

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

And Unprincipled Dealers,

Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations. [illegible]

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other. [illegible]

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Medical.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.

WOLFE'S

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS!

[illegible]

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New York,

Sole Manufacturer and Importer.

For Sale by E. P. Dwyer & Co.

And all Druggists and Liquor Dealers.

London Cordial Gin, Medicated Schnapps, Schiedam Schnapps.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible]

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer, 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., N. Y.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

[illegible]

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP (ALLAN) LINE, via Quebec. ... miles Shorter Ocean Passage than to New York.

Fare From Liverpool, Dublin, Glasgow and Londonderry, Through to Chicago, $46 Currency.

To All Other Western Points in Proportion.

[illegible]

P. O. Box 6075.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the

5th and 20th Every Month.

[illegible]

Passage Lower than by any other Line.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK Steamship Line.

[illegible]

Educational.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE DAYTON, OHIO.

[illegible]

Y. L. ATH.

[illegible]

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS

[illegible]

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY,

[illegible]

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY, LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL

[illegible]

Machinery.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

77 & 83 Liberty-st., cor. Broadway, NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Proposals.

ARMY NOTICE.

[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED.

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

[illegible]

Stencils.

$10 a Day Made by Any One

[illegible]

Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALT ...

[illegible]

Medical.

Can Consumption be Cured?

[illegible]

## THE TURF.

### Third Day of the August Meeting at Dexter Park.

### Two Sharp Contests—Mollie Bucker and Unknown the Winners.

### A Great Two-Mile Race To-Day—Billy Boyce Against Time.

### Third Day of the Bloomington Trotting Meeting.

### Base Ball Matters.

The races of the third day of the August meeting at Dexter Park were quite well attended yesterday.

## THE COURTS.

### A Peculiar Divorce Case.

### Bankruptcy Matters.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

There were no orders of record made in this court yesterday.

NEW SUITS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Not in session.

SUPERIOR COURT.

RECORDER'S COURT.

## CITY POLITICS.

### Flag Presentation and Parade in the Tenth Ward.

### Enthusiastic Meetings in the Seventh and Fifteenth Wards.

### The Republicans of Chicago Thoroughly Aroused.

### Announcements for To-Night.

A meeting of the Tanners of the Tenth Ward was held last night at their hall, at the corner of Clinton and Madison streets.

SEVENTH WARD.

FIRST WARD.

NINTH WARD.

TWELFTH WARD.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

AMUSEMENTS.

Crosby's Opera House.—The Japanese, who have been drawing full houses all the week, give two performances, afternoon and evening, to-day.

### Chicago from an Eastern Standpoint.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Express, of the 19th inst., contains the following complimentary notice of Chicago.

### A Lake Disaster.

The scow Ida Bloom left Chicago for White Lake on Monday morning last, and, having taken in a cargo of lumber there, left on her return trip Wednesday night.

## WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

### Formation of a New Empire to be Governed by Females.

### Chicago to be the Seat of the Law-Making Powers.

### Euphemia Regina, Princess of Jerusalem—Her Mission.

### The Interior Power—Woman the True Source of all Light.

### The Tendency of Spiritualism.

Chicago being the most enterprising city on the continent, it will surprise no one to learn that for years past she has had a secret ambition to become the seat of the American Government.

THE PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE PRESIDENTESS.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT ROOMS.

THE HIGH PRIESTESS.

THE CELESTIAL QUEEN.

WORKINGS THE GOVERNMENT.

BETHULIA.

OTHER GODDESSES.

SUPPORTERS OF THIS SCHEME.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

Napoleon to Seward—

BY "KROMER'S MACHINE."

Inscription on a Medal from the Emperor to the Proprietor of the "Remedy."

An Old Quack on the Gridiron.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron.

A Gentle Whisper to Mothers.

For Moth, Tan and Freckles there is nothing so sure as Dr. Vinet's Delaliador.

Dr. Kennedy's "Permanent Cure for Catarrh."

"Spaulding's Glue," handy and useful.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.

## Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

ONLY MATINEE! LAST NIGHT!

OF THE WONDERFUL

FUSI-YAMA JAPANESE TROUPE.

NEW PROGRAMME OF WONDERS.

GREAT FIRE-EATING SCENE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THE WILLOW COPSE.

THE POST BOY.

MILKY WHITE.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN.......Sole Lessee and Manager.

POSITIVELY LAST REPRESENTATIONS OF THE MUSEUM SPECIALTIES.

DEARER THAN LIFE.

A SILENT PROTECTOR.

SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULDN'T.

FOUL PLAY.

## Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE, AT

NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALLS,

Southeast corner North State and Illinois-sts.

For Sale, Saturday, Aug. 22, at 10½ a. m.

J. H. LADD, Superintendent.

ROBT. FORSYTH, General Superintendent.

AUCTION.

Regular Saturday's Sale,

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 22d,

At 9½ o'clock a. m.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

Tuesday, August 25, at 9½ a. m.,

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 42 Randolph-st.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

Wednesday, August 26, at 9½ a. m.

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 42 Randolph-st.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

Thursday, August 27, at 9½ a. m.

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 42 Randolph-st.

150 cases Boots and Shoes.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

88 RESIDENCE LOTS

IN THE

WEST DIVISION,

AT AUCTION.

88 RESIDENCE LOTS

24 Feet Front by 124 Feet Deep.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

And Jobbers of Watches and Jewelry,

126 South Clark-st.

Sell Goods suitable for Auctioneers, Jewellers, Peddlers, &c., &c.

## To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—A two-story house.

TO RENT—No. 1,053 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—House 1136 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—415 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A boarding house and furniture.

TO RENT—A new two-story and basement.

TO RENT—Two first class new three-story and basement houses.

TO RENT—A two story house overlooking Union Park.

TO RENT—Very Low—3 new, convenient houses.

TO RENT—5 Rooms at 244 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—Very cheap, a very desirable house.

TO RENT—3-story house on Peoria-st.

TO RENT—The 3 story marble front building.

TO RENT—By J. M. Marshall, Room 8, 97 South Clark-st.

## To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Unfurnished rooms at 368 West Madison-st. Inquire at 372 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—At 319 State-st., a nicely furnished front room, desirably located. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—Five rooms, all new, in third story. 41 LaSalle-st. Apply 41 LaSalle-st., in store.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms with board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

TO RENT—Neatly furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wife or two young gentlemen. Inquire at 434 State-st.

TO RENT—Furnished lodging rooms, with low charges. Apply at 13 South Water-st., Room D.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished front room, opposite Post Office. Inquire at Room 1, second floor, No. 157 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A nice furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—A neatly furnished room with closet.

TO RENT—A pleasant furnished sleeping room.

TO RENT—A furnished front room to gentlemen only, at 52 Third-av.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished parlor and bedroom on first floor.

## To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Second and third floors, 30x160 feet, with steam power, at 179 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A large store, 39 Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—A good basement, with water and gas.

TO RENT—The office, No. 10 Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—And for Sale.

TO RENT—Second story over 52 Lake-st. Apply to CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO.

TO RENT—One or two pleasant desk rooms.

## Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A valuable mill property on Green Bay, with 3,000 acres land attached.

FOR SALE—A complete stock of drugs and fixtures, doing a good business.

FOR SALE—Lease, stock and fixtures of a saloon and eating house, 113 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Tin shop. Small stock.

FOR SALE—Valuable mill property.

FOR SALE—A drug store doing a good business.

FOR SALE—A drug and stationery stock.

FOR SALE—A Decided Bargain—$400 will buy a boarding house.

FOR SALE—Rare Chance—A stock of dry goods.

FOR SALE—We have a variety of small business chances from $150 to $500. BALDWIN & CO, 109 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—Two horses, wagon and harness, and good will of one of the best bread routes in Chicago. Inquire at 161 South Morgan-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash—Stock, lease and fixtures of a first-class ice cream, fruit and candy store, situated at No. 61 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—I will sell my grocery store.

FOR SALE—One of the finest oyster and confectionery saloons in this city.

FOR SALE—By Whipple & True, Room 5 Lombard Block, 127 1-2 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—To Capitalists—Wanted, a man with from $5,000 to $10,000.

FOR SALE—One of the best retail fancy dry goods and notion stores in the city.

FOR SALE—The bakery and confectionery store at No. 111 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—Wine and beer saloon.

FOR SALE—A meat market in a good location.

FOR SALE—$1,500 stock of groceries.

FOR SALE—An interest in a manufacturing business well established in this city.

FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale a good chance.

FOR SALE—The lease and furniture of a boarding house.

FOR SALE—The lease, furniture, specimens, and some apparatus of the photographic gallery.

FOR SALE—Business Chances—We make a specialty in this line. BALDWIN & CO., 109 Madison-st., Room 4.

## Lost, Found &c.

LOST—In Cleaverville.

LOST—A Pocketbook.

LOST—A small black and tan dog.

## Strayed or Stolen.

STOLEN—From office of A. S. Robinson.

## Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—By Thos. A. Hill & Co.

FOR SALE—By Whipple & True, Room 5 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—A two story frame house.

FOR SALE—On West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—A beautiful residence.

FOR SALE—Two finely built houses and lots at Highland Park.

FOR SALE—A handsome small residence.

FOR SALE—The house and lot No. 152.

FOR SALE—A new two-story and basement brick house.

FOR SALE—A new two-story and basement brick house of twelve rooms.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—100 feet on Michigan-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.

WARREN & GOODRICH, 195 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By W. V. Johnson & Co., 137 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—3 lots on West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—Lots on the West Side at $1300.

FOR SALE—On State-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—In the town of Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—Business lot 25x125 feet.

FOR SALE—A fine residence property.

FOR SALE—On State st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—Cheap lots on Ransom-st.

FOR SALE—Two lots, 26x125 feet, on West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—21 lots on and near the Southwestern Plank Road.

FOR SALE—Lots on Wilcox, West Adams and Van Buren-sts.

## Boarding and Lodging.

11 Quincy-st., near State—Gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

38 and 40 West Madison st.—Single rooms, with good board.

43 East Harrison-st., one door from Wabash-av.

49 Franklin-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts.—Boarding by the day or week.

68 East Adams-st.—Furnished rooms with board for families or single gentlemen.

122 West Washington-st.—Board, with very pleasant suits of front rooms.

142 Wabash-av.—Furnished front room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

162 State-st.—Nicely furnished rooms, with good board.

174 West Washington-st.—A furnished front parlor with board in a private family.

185 West Washington-st.—Suites of rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

194 West Madison st.—To rent, 2 very desirable furnished rooms.

219 West Adams-st., corner Peoria—Very desirable rooms.

268 Wabash-av.—Two unfurnished parlors to rent with board.

283 West Randolph-st.—A furnished front room for gentleman and wife.

300 and 319 Wabash-av.—Suites of parlors and family rooms.

310 Michigan-av.—A pleasant room, with board.

328 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen.

334 West Monroe-st., corner of Aberdeen.

366 Ohio-st., near the lake shore—Pleasant rooms to rent, with good board.

456 Michigan-av.—A suite of front rooms.

568 Wabash-av.—One front room suitable for a gentleman and wife.

661 Wabash-av.—Two large unfurnished front rooms.

824 Wabash-av.—To rent, with board.

925 Wabash av.—A suite of unfurnished rooms.

1112 Indiana-av.—Two or three young men can be accommodated.

A Couple of persons can have a front room.

NATIONAL HOTEL, corner of Washington and Wells-sts.

## Board Wanted.

BOARD—In private family in pleasant and cultivated neighborhood.

BOARD—A young gentleman desires a single furnished room and board.

BOARD—By a young man in a respectable private family.

BOARD—A gentleman and wife desire first class board.

BOARD—A pleasant room with first-class board.

## Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—Immediately—A travelling agent.

WANTED—A hardware salesman.

WANTED—Laborers for the Union Pacific Railroad.

WANTED—A colored man for coachman.

WANTED—Efficient general agents.

WANTED—Confectioners.

WANTED—Five first-class dry goods salesmen.

WANTED—A boy or girl to run a folding machine.

WANTED—Two good salesmen.

WANTED—A No. 1 travelling man.

WANTED—For about 60 days, a young man as assistant bookkeeper.

WANTED—A man to work at the roofing business.

WANTED—An experienced miller at the NATIONAL MILLS.

WANTED—Salesmen who can engage at once.

WANTED—Two salesmen of experience.

WANTED—Travelling Salesman.

WANTED—This day, 25 sawmill hands.

WANTED—To agents. A few good salesmen wanted for a very salable article.

WANTED—A drug packer.

WANTED—Men of $15 capital can go into business.

Trades.

WANTED — Six experienced woollen weavers.

WANTED—100 coopers at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

WANTED — Immediately, a first-class horse-shoer.

WANTED—To tinners. A first rate job workman.

WANTED—A man to work on sash and blinds.

WANTED—4 varnishers and 1 grainer at J. M. BRUNSWICK & BRO.'S, 47 and 49 State-st.

## Employment Agents.

WANTED—Every one to know that Mrs. T. J. LEWIS, Natural Seer.

WANTED—Your Destiny—All persons wishing to know their future.

WANTED—150 graders and 50 section men for Indiana.

WANTED—This day, 50 laborers for the U. P. R. R.

WANTED—8 salesmen, drug clerk, watchman, bartender.

WANTED—300 men on railroads in Indiana.

## Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A first class dressmaker.

WANTED—A Protestant well educated German lady.

WANTED—A lady to tend office.

WANTED—A lady copyist.

House Servants.

WANTED—One good female meat cook.

WANTED—A girl for general housework.

WANTED—A neat tidy American girl.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework.

WANTED—At the National Hotel.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework.

## Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Everybody to know that on receipt of fifty cents.

WANTED—A purchaser for the State of Illinois.

WANTED—Parties having any kind of goods to dispose of at auction.

WANTED—All descriptions of old broken watches.

WANTED—To exchange, Improved farms.

WANTED—We have money to let on city real estate.

WANTED—To sell for cash or part cash, four outside lots very cheap.

WANTED—The great Gypsy palmist.

WANTED—To invest $1,000 in a manufacturing business.

WANTED—To borrow $3,500 on a Wabash-av. lot.

## Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A genteel furnished house.

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage of medium capacity.

WANTED—To Rent—A building suitable for a Carpenter Shop.

WANTED—To Rent—By a man and wife.

## Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $2,500 to $3,000.

PARTNER—Wanted—To travel and take a half interest in a manufacturing business.

PARTNER—Wanted—With from $10,000 to $20,000 capital.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $600 in a business.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a good paying business.

PARTNER—Wanted—A young man with a few hundred dollars.

PARTNER—Wanted—At Coates' Temperance Hotel.

PARTNER—Wanted—With capital.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a small capital.

## Printing Materials.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A small job printing office.

## Situations Wanted.

SITUATION—Wanted.

Females.

## Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell.

AGENTS—Wanted—Clark's.

AGENTS—Wanted—This is money.

AGENTS—Wanted—Campaign.

AGENTS—Wanted—$25 to $50.

AGENTS—Wanted—For.

AGENTS—Wanted—Agents.

AGENTS—Wanted—$10 a day.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell.

AGENTS—Wanted—To appoint.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell.

AGENTS—Wanted—$36.00.

AGENTS—Wanted—For.

AGENTS—Wanted—500.

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,000.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell.

## Machinery.

FOR SALE—Three 20-horse portable engines.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines.

FOR SALE—Steam engines.

FOR SALE—Engines—A 12 and a 25 horse power.

FOR SALE—We have one 12-foot lathe.

WANTED—A 3 to 5-horse power engine.

FOR SALE—At a bargain—One engine.

## Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Or Hire—Fourteen horses.

FOR SALE—Two stout horses.

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred mare.

FOR SALE—A horse suited for a physician.

FOR SALE—Cheap.

FOR SALE—A truck wagon.

FOR SALE—A handsome gray horse.

WANTED—To exchange.

WANTED—One spring dray.

## Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—420 acres farm.

FOR SALE—A farm of 160 acres.

FOR SALE—Good farming lands.

FOR SALE—300,000 acres of land.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Farm.

## Wanted—Information.

INFORMATION—Wanted—Of.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE—A nice bedroom set.

FOR SALE—A billiard table.

## THE CAMPAIGN.

### Grand Outpouring of the People in McHenry County.

### Vigorous Speech by Governor Oglesby.

### The Campaign Opened in Rockford.

### Janesville Waking Up.

### Doolittle Fizzle at Valparaiso, Ind.

### Progress of the Campaign in Ohio.

### The Discussion Between Mr. Orth and Mr. Mason.

### Great Meeting at [illegible], Ind.

AT WOODSTOCK.

AT ROCKFORD.